

The certificates and documents, accompanying the statement made by Capt. Folger (which we have not room to insert entire) shews

1st. That he was engaged in the honorable employment of running between the two shores of the British Channel; a smuggler on the one side, and a trader under British licence on the other.

2d. Folger having returned to France in the spring of 1809, hired himself and vessel to carry the Spanish consul at the port of St. Malo to the Havana with his family. (his uncle being the governor or intendant of that island.) Getting, however a cargo of wheat, and wishing to prosecute his old trade, he refused to fulfil his contract with the Spaniards. After much private altercation at St. Malo, they agreed to come to Paris and have their controversies settled by the American minister. General Armstrong, not conceiving he had any thing to do with the business, dismissed them and it, with an advice, that, "as they both appeared to have secrets, they had better settle the dispute amicably, and by themselves."

This is all that passed at the first interview. The second interview was had on Sunday, in the public gardens of the Luxembourg—where altercation attracted a crowd—the General told him he was playing (to say the least of it) a very hazardous game, &c.

"What" said he, "would be your situation were this man to inform against you? Besides do you make no account of your contract and the injury you may do him by defeating or deranging his voyage. My advice to you, therefore, is, to fulfil your engagements; to be an honest man." Folger answered; that as to his contract, he did not deny it—but that he could not fulfil it; that his British licence made him good prize if he passed the channel's mouth to the westward, and if he went beyond it, he certainly would be captured; and as to his informing against him, he said, "I hope if he does, that I have a minister here who would soon get me out of their clutches."—"In this you are wrong," the general replied, "I never will interfere for a scoundrel, who violates at once public laws and private engagements."

3d. The story said to be related to him by some gentlemen at Mr. Skipwith's respecting General Armstrong's refusing to afford to Capt. Waterman (whose ship was burnt at sea) any assistance, is disproved by a deposition of Mr. Davill, who was sent by General Armstrong to St. Denis, where he paid him 300 livres (tournois) and took his receipt, and received the expressions of his gratitude to the minister for the assistance.

4th. By a statement of facts which appeared in evidence before the Council of Prizes, a copy of which is transmitted, it appears in one of the voyages mentioned by Folger, to Petersburg, Bergen, &c. he had defrauded his employer (a French merchant at Cherbourg) made a false declaration at the custom house of St. Malo, and fled on detection, not from the Police, but from his lawful and acknowledged creditors; & that flight it was which led to the discovery of the fact that his ship was from an English port instead of Norway, in consequence of which, Folger was sentenced to a fine of 35,000 francs, for a false declaration at the custom house! Such, my countrymen, are the men, and such the means employed to vilify our government!!!

Table with names and titles, including YEAS, NAYS, and various names like Mr. Hall, Mr. Archer, Mr. Folger, etc.

Mr. Tabbs presented a bill, providing for the payment of the expenses incurred at the trial of Thomas Burk, in Washington county criminal court, which was read.

A Bill, enabling Butler Bond, of Harford county, to erect certain gates, on a certain road therein, was read a second time, and rejected.

Mr. Chapman, asked and obtained leave to have a bill brought in, to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor.

A act enabling the trustees of the poor of Harford county, to make sale of the present Alms-House, and purchase another, more suitable for their purpose, was read a first time.

A letter was presented and read from Dr. George E. Mitchell, of Cecil County, accepting his appointment as a member of Council, and congratulating the House, in the name of the Republicans of Cecil, on the re-election of General Smith.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, the report of the committee of elections was read a second time, and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the bill confirming the acts of such justices of the peace, as hold, or have held offices under the general government, was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Archer moved a re-consideration of the bill relating to Butler Bond; and stated his reasons for the same, by explaining its local situation and inconveniences resulting to the petitioner from the want of gates, &c. Which the house assented to. After some explanatory conversation the bill was passed.

The Clerk read several bills from the Senate, (heretofore reported) endorsed "will pass;" except that annulling the marriage of Amelia Peters, which was endorsed, "will not pass."

On motion of Mr. Clement Dorsey, it was ordered that the committee appointed to bring in a bill to ascertain the equitable jurisdiction of the county courts of this State, be instructed to ascertain and report to this house the number of suits depending in chancery, and the different counties in which the defendants reside. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, a message was sent to the Senate, requesting their reconsideration of the act, negated by that body, annulling the marriage of Amelia Peters.

An act, confirming the right of the High Dutch Church, to a certain lot of ground was read a first time.

Mr. A. Dorsey, from the committee, presented an act for abolishing all such parts of the constitution as allow citizens of Annapolis to vote in the county.

A memorial of Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, praying legislative assistance for the purpose of more generally diffusing the vaccine matter, was read and referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Tabbs moved for a second reading of the act for the education and support of Edward Spurrier.

Mr. Chapman moved to insert in the same bill, the name of Thomas Stone, son of the late John H. Stone. A considerable discussion ensued between Messrs. Chapman, J. Spencer, Tabbs, C. Dorsey, and Brent, on the propriety of admitting the name into the same bill, without a petition to that effect. The motion, however, was carried, and the blanks filled up with \$200 per ann. for Edward Spurrier, and \$100 per ann. to Thomas Stone, and the bill passed. Ayes 32, Nays 31.

Mr. Randall presented petitions from a number of inhabitants of Baltimore county, residing between the York and Hanover roads; from Darby, Ensor, and from William Ridge of the same district, which were severally read and referred to Messrs. Randall, Harryman and M. Brown.

The report of the committee on the petition of Vatchell Dorsey, a revolutionary officer, was called up; when, on motion of General Wynder, the committee was discharged, and the report referred to the general committee.

On motion, the Clerk read a supplement to an act to enlarge the powers of the supervisors of the poor, so as to enable all of them (except those of Somerset county,) to provide for as great a number of out pensioners as they in their judgment may think proper.

Mr. Bland observed, that through mistake of a figure, the "act concerning the amendment of judicial proceedings," had been considered as the order of the day for to-morrow, instead of this day, to which it was referred, he therefore moved for its being read.

An animated conversation ensued between Messrs. Stuart, C. Dorsey and Bland; but of too local a nature to claim our attention to report; when Mr. Chapman moved, and it was carried, that the bill be the order of the day for to-morrow.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of Allegany county, was read and referred to Messrs. Read, Hilleary and Bayard.

Mr. Bland, moved for a second reading of the bill for the relief of Clement Brook, of Baltimore, which was read, and passed without a division.

An act to appoint commissioners to resurvey the Sandy Bottom road, in Harford county, was read a first time.

An act for the relief of William Hall, an insolvent debtor of Baltimore city, was read a second time and rejected.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, observed on the above petition, that, as the applicant was a resident of Virginia, and as we had only his bare word for his having resided a year in this State, he was decidedly opposed to granting the law, he was for a rigid obedience to the insolvent acts, as he considered their several provisions bottomed on justice and humanity.

Mr. Worthington, could not conceive what purposes could be effected, or what good could result from the detention of the unfortunate applicant for twelve months in a prison. He hoped the humanity of that house would never permit such an aggravation of the distresses incident to human nature.

Gen. Wynder was for a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the law. He could not see any utility in enacting laws, if the house were perpetually to be troubled by petitions for rescinding some parts of them. Better to repeal the whole clause (requiring two years residence) at once, than to give hopes that such partial repeals can be obtained at the pleasure of the applicant.

Mr. J. E. Spencer, moved that the bill, for ascertaining the condition in which the issue of certain slaves shall be held, be re-committed, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the Clerk read a second time, an act for the relief of the heirs of Dr. Daniel Jenifer, which, after an explanation from Mr. Chapman, stating, that, unless the house granted this, or a similar law, the petitioners would be reduced to the necessity of making great sacrifices of personal property, the bill passed.

A petition was read from Richard Dallam, and J. W. Dallam, of Harford county, praying that the treasurer refund to them the value of fifty acres of land, being part of a tract which they had purchased from the state, but which, on a re-survey, was found to be that number of acres deficient from the patent given by the state. Referred to Messrs. Archer, Davis and Forwood.

Mr. Worthington presented a bill on the petition of a number of citizens of Baltimore, granting them permission to raise a sum of money, by lottery, for the purpose of erecting a monument, mausoleum, or equestrian statue, to the memory of Washington. [This bill provides, that as soon as the new court house, now building in the city of Baltimore, is finished, the site on which the old court house now stands, shall be appropriated for that purpose; that, if any surplus monies remain, after the object of the petition is com-

pleted, the same is to be paid to the Mayor, for the use of the city; and the managers, as usual, to give ample security.]

On motion of Mr. Worthington, an act relating to servants and slaves, was read a first time.

Mr. Archer moved a second reading of the bill authorizing the trustees of the poor of Harford county to make sale of the land and appurtenances of which they are now possessed, and to purchase another, and more convenient tract, better calculated to their purpose, in the same county; which was read and passed.

Communications were received from the Senate, of several local bills having passed that body; as also of the general bill, prescribing the future mode of choosing Senators to represent this State in the congress of the United States.

Mr. Worthington presented an act "respecting Inspection Warehouses in the city of Baltimore," which was read a first time.

Mr. Bland called up the order of the day, on the bill "concerning Judiciary proceedings."

Several amendments were proposed, on each of which much spirited debate ensued; but as these debates were maintained by professional gentlemen, and chiefly hinged on points of law, of which we have sufficient humility to acknowledge an almost entire ignorance, we did not conceive that the various objections and rejoinders could either entertain or instruct our readers, and hence did not transcribe our stenographic notes. We will, however, in the words of Mr. John E. Spencer, (a member of the House,) repeatedly reiterated, declare that Mr. Bland "deserves well of his country for bringing forward this bill;" and the tenacity which he displayed in support of its most prominent principles, as well as his able defence of its general features entitle him to the undivided confidence of the citizens whom he represents, and to the State generally. The bill was passed, and at a late hour the house adjourned.

In the course of the discussion on the Judiciary proceedings bill, on Thursday Mr. C. Dorsey, asserted that his only motive for insisting on the amendments, was, that he wished to render the law more explicit and comprehensive; and adverting to mistakes to which a legislative body are liable, related the following "anecdote." The legislature of 1807, passed an act for the relief of insolvents, some parts of which were incomprehensible to the Judges of Baltimore County Court; a letter was written to the Council on the subject, and the law submitted to Mr. J. T. Mason; a counsellor, and eminent special pleader:—that gentleman could not comprehend the meaning of the disputed clause. The succeeding Legislature passed an act explanatory of the former law; and the legislature following were obliged to pass another explanatory law, of the law which was intended of itself to be explanatory of the original law!

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce that the bill to prevent Insurance by Foreigners, has passed the house of delegates—there is no doubt of its becoming a law. It is proper to remark that the house divided upon it as a party question. The federalists voted in favor of the London Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

There are two ways of treating an impudent fellow—one is, to knock him down; the other, to take no notice of him.

Jackson has, in fact, called the organ of the American government, a LIAR:—now, as it is against all rule to slap the chops of an ambassador, the government was compelled to adopt the alternative of refusing to hold any further communication with him—and that American must be a scoundrel, indeed, who shall refuse to support them in the procedure.

Sometime ago, the word "Copenhagen" was passed through the modes and senses, by a wit—taking up the hint, we might put it thus.

Canning to Jackson, Do thou Copenhagen Jackson to Canning, I will Copenhagen Pickering to Jackson, You may Copenhagen Madison to the whole, You shall not Copenhagen! Balt. Evening Post.

NOW DRAWING. BALTIMORE COLLEGE. Grand Lottery.

It commenced on Monday the 6th November. Days of drawing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week—300 tickets to be drawn each day, and on no account whatever will it be delayed one single day.

Table of prize amounts: 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 50 cents.

And several other Capital Prizes to a very large amount. Tickets, at Twelve Dollars each, to be had at G. & R. WAITE'S Truly Fortunate Lottery Office.

FOR SALE; That valuable Tract of Land commonly called THE BODKIN NECK.

WHICH originally consisted of several tracts, was re-surveyed by me about 12 years since, and called GIBSON'S ENCLOSURE, containing about fifteen hundred acres, bounding on the east from the Bodkin-Point about four miles down the Chesapeake Bay to a long narrow beach connecting it with the estate on the north side of Magothy river where I occasionally reside, and from the said beach bounding on the south and west by Druml's Creek and Cornfield Creek, on the north, and north west by a fence of half a mile from the head of Cornfield Creek acrossed to the head of the Bodkin Creek, and with that creek and the river Patuxent to the aforesaid Bodkin-Point; thus this Tract of Land is enclosed completely by water and half a mile of fencing, being about 12 or 13 miles from the city of Baltimore, and about 16 miles by land, on a public road under the care of a supervisor, at the expense of the county. There are four farms on the different creeks, the out-fencing of which, with the Chesapeake bay, enclose about one thousand acres of the most valuable wood land I know on either side of the bay, and make a complete deer park, in which there is a stock of upwards of fifty head in fine healthy condition. To a gentleman of large fortune this compact and most valuable body of land would be a great acquisition, as it affords more natural advantages than almost any estate to be met with; its nearness to that great and increasing market of the city of Baltimore, navigation from every part of it, and the waters abounding with a great variety of wild fowl, ducks of different kinds, geese and swans, a great variety of fine fish, crabs and oysters, all in their different seasons. The timber on this estate consists chiefly of white oak, water oak, pine and chestnut, of the latter the whole of the fencing is made, and the land all level, well watered, and a good proportion of it suitable for meadow.

Should this land not be sold in the entire tract, it will, in a short time, be laid off in convenient lots of from 150 to 400 acres each, so as to suit purchasers, and render each compact and conveniently situated on the water. Any reasonable accommodation will be given purchasers as to payment. Gentlemen may see the plats at my occasional residence on the north side of Magothy river, and if I am absent, there will be a person to shew the plats and the land, and can be comfortably accommodated. Letters addressed to John Gibson, Annapolis, will readily reach me whether there or at Annapolis.

John Gibson. Magothy, November 25.

JACKS & JENNETS, For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell two Jackasses, one the Jack Compound, bred by the late Gen. Washington, and thought by him to be one of the best he ever raised, and for size and strength he is not excelled by any in the U. States, he is the fine of Palafix, now the property of C. Carroll of Carolina, and advertised by him last season, as one of the finest Jacks in the State.

The other, a young Jack, two year old next Spring, out of a large Jennet (the mother of Palafix) by Compound, also the above Jennet now in sale by Compound, and two other Jennets of one and two years old.

WILLIAM HEBB, Annapolis, Nov 25, 1809.

Tammany Society.

A meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY on COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Capital Fire of their Grand Wigwag, on the first Thursday, of the month of Games, year of Discovery 918, precisely at the going down of the Sun, it being one of the stated monthly meetings of the Society.

By Order, LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Secy T. S. A. M. Month of Beaver, 34th, 1810.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE Legislature of Maryland. REPORTED FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The act establishing the future mode of choosing Senators, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, was read a second time, and passed.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Dulany, senr. reported favorable to the same. The report recommends that the treasurer pay to the petitioner, the sum of 277. sterl. being the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the State in his favor, and afterwards consumed by fire. A conversation of some length ensued, relative to the possibility that the bill in question might not have been purloined; and whether it was drawn payable to "bearer" or "order." On motion of Mr. Chapman, the house concurred in the report, conditioned that the claimant, give security to the State against any future claim for the same.

A bill for the relief of Clement Brook, of Baltimore, was read a first time.

A call of the House was required, in order for a reading of Mr. Archer's bill, relating to the confirmation of titles in Church property, for which leave was granted. It appearing that several members were absent from the City; on motion of Mr. Archer, the second reading was postponed until the bill shall be printed.